

SOME ALLIANCE NEWS.

WHAT THE GREAT BODY OF FARMERS WILL DO OUT WEST.

Both the Old Parties to be Abandoned—Direct Statement from a Leading Official of the Farmers' Alliance.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—Hon. W. F. Willets, of Kansas, the lecturer of the National Farmers' Alliance, was in Baltimore yesterday.

Mr. Willets has recently been at work in the interest of the alliance in New Jersey, and came over from Washington on his way to the eastern shore.

He will address the local alliance at Roy's, Talbot county, this afternoon, and will spend to-morrow with Mr. R. D. Bradley, the lecturer of the Maryland State Alliance, at his residence, Lincolnton, Carroll county.

Mr. Willets is one of the alliance leaders, and among the most conspicuous members of the movement. He was for a long time thoroughly identified with the Kansas alliance before he was elected lecturer of the National Alliance, and no man in the organization has more abundant faith in its possibilities for the future or can speak more adventurously than he as to what it is and what it will be.

He was the alliance candidate for governor of Kansas, but was defeated by a very narrow margin, and was subsequently prominently spoken of as a candidate for the States Senate.

Mr. Willets is a tall, slenderly built, sturdy looking man, with a full beard. He is unmistakably a man of solid sense and judgment, and speaks unreservedly and pleasantly upon the work in which he is so deeply interested.

"Talk to you about the Farmers' Alliance? Why, certainly," he said, with a smile. "There is nothing about it that I should not know. It is no secret, except a few pass words, that I need keep to you. What do you want to know?"

"There has been a great deal said since the election last fall," suggested the American reporter, "by men of both political parties, by big men and little men, about the purpose of the alliance and its possible disintegration. We are interested by one of the two political organizations. Is there any foundation for such a belief?"

"None whatever. The Farmers' Alliance is not a thing of today, nor of tomorrow. It is a permanent factor, and will be speedily recognized as such by those who have yet failed to learn it."

"When you mean that it is destined to become a distinct party organization?"

"I do not say that; but I do say that it will not be a tail to the Democratic or Republican kite, nor be dominated by any partisan influence."

"What will be its probable policy to make its influence most powerfully felt?"

"Our platform, boiled down, is simply this: 'Equal justice to all, special privileges to none, money and less money.' That is our starting point. We will preach the gospel according to the new dispensation and baptize in the Jordan of intelligence. We are with the people, the people with us, and that is the rock of our strength. If you ask whence comes my belief, I answer, from that which we have already done and the power that I know is within us to do more."

"Will the alliance hold strictly to their two leading principles, the free coinage of silver and the sub-treasury plan?"

"Most undoubtedly. We may make some change in the sub-treasury plan as it stands now. Do not misunderstand me. I don't mean a change in the way of taking any step backward, but to perfect it and make it better for the farmer than it is now."

"What will be the position of the alliance in the next presidential election?"

"We will never vote for any candidate, Democrat or Republican, on a platform opposed to the free coinage of silver."

"Then Mr. Cleveland will not find much comfort in the alliance?"

"We will not touch him under any circumstances."

"At this distance, what forecast can you make of the next national campaign, more especially as to the attitude of the two old parties?"

"The Democrats will nominate Cleveland; the Republicans will nominate Blaine if he will be a candidate. If he will not, Harrison seems the next most likely man."

"And as to the platform?"

"Yes, they will be against the free coinage of silver."

"Then we come back to the original proposition—what will the Alliance do?"

"We will not support any candidate, except on the St. Louis platform."

"And that means a third candidate?"

"Yes, I think there is bound to be a third candidate. I think the Farmers' Alliance is distinctly a political organization."

"And the Alliance will endorse him?"

"Yes, if they nominate on our St. Louis platform, as I think they will. They accept that platform, and we will not support any candidate who is not in accord with it."

"If that can be accomplished in no other way, then it is probable the alliance will nominate?"

"Yes, it is not probable."

"At this distance can you name any man who is likely to be the Farmers or Citizens Alliance candidate?"

"No. We are not giving ourselves much concern about it. We are devoting all our time to perfecting a thorough organization, and then we will look after the man who can get our support."

"Is there any common consensus in either of the political parties now whom you would be willing to support?"

"None. None."

"Do you think the Republicans will have the next administration?"

"Yes, I think the last president they will ever have."

"What is Mr. Ingalls' future?"

"He is none politically. I was in the Kansas legislature eighteen years ago and tried to defeat him, and I never gave up the fight until I succeeded. Why should we run after such men as Ingalls and Sherman and Gorman? We have plenty of available and excellent material, and have no need for such men as they."

"How do you find the alliance in Maryland?"

THE CASE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary Blaine's Reply to the Last Letter of the Italian Government.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Secretary Blaine completed his reply to the last letter from the Italian Government yesterday, and sent a copy of it to the Marquis Imperiali for transmission to Premier Rudini. To-night the correspondence was given to the press.

Marquis Imperiali, in a note dated April 12, heretofore published, had been laid before the Italian Government, and that Rudini directed him to say that the Government of Italy had asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings against the subjects of the Italian Government in our territory. It should appear that among the victims at New Orleans were Italian subjects resident there, in conformity with the treaty, and not in violation of the rights of the United States in the United States and obeying the laws, that public officers convicted at the work of the mob or failed, upon proper notice or information of the threatened danger.

The hearing of the case on the rule granted by Judge Hudson some time ago, requiring the city to show cause why it should not be enjoined from the sale of regular liquor license on the club was heard yesterday in the Court of Common Pleas.

The case was argued at great length by Allen J. Green, Esq., on behalf of the city, and by John P. Thet, Esq., on behalf of the club. Mr. Green made the opening argument, and he logically took up the points on which he based his argument. He contended that the club was organized for social and not for business purposes, and that it did not come under the term of profession, occupation or business. The city had no right to charge a license and none to impose a fine. Col. Thet made a powerful reply, and the case was fully cited on both sides.

The arguments had closed, Judge Hudson said he was not ready to give his final decision, but he continued thus: "The law of South Carolina prohibits the sale of intoxicating liquors outside of incorporated towns and cities. Inside of these places it is prohibited, unless authorized by the granting of a license, therefore any one who sells liquor outside of these places is in violation of the law."

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NO THIRD PARTY FOR HIM.

THE PLANS AND PURPOSES OF THE ALLIANCE STATED.

State Lecturer Talbot Sets Forth the Meaning of His Recent Intervention—He Declares that the Alliance is Engaged in a Crusade Against the Money Power.

To the Editor of The News and Courier: Your Reporter did me justice in an interview at Orangeburg published in your issue of the 6th instant. He stated my language as I used it, and my words as they were spoken, but your head-lines and comments are calculated to mislead the public mind, and I ask that you allow me to make some explanation, not however, to change a single word or proposition, but to reiterate every word.

Other papers have quoted altogether incorrectly. For instance, I am quoted as saying: "The Alliance is a simple political organization." In the interview I said that the National Alliance was a political organization, or words to that effect. I say so yet. Then I am quoted in other papers as saying: "I am in favor of a third party." I was not. I said that I was opposed to a third party, provided relief could be obtained from the other parties.

"I do not believe if the Farmers' Alliance were polled in this State, one-half would support the sub-treasury scheme. My guide in making up my opinions is to observe the results in the congressional districts where, by vote, it has been decided. I believe the Alliance of the entire South would repudiate it. Some leaders may foist it, but the rank and file—the thinking, reading members—utterly refuse the absurd provision of the scheme."

It may be well here to draw the distinction between the Alliance and the movement. Both are farmers' measures. The Alliance is nine months old. The movement is five years old. The movement is local. The Alliance is based on its local basis.

The Governor is entitled to his opinion of course, but we know that he has not correctly gauged the Alliance sentiment on this point; and the Governor is about as near right on this point in fact as he has been any time during the past twelve months in the estimation of the News and Courier.

We believe, however, that the Governor is not correctly gauging the Alliance sentiment on this point; and the Governor is about as near right on this point in fact as he has been any time during the past twelve months in the estimation of the News and Courier.

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TILLMAN ON THE SUB-TREASURY.

The Governor Thinks the Intelligent Farmers are Generally Against It.

CINCINNATI, April 15.—Recently the Post, of this city, published the following from Max Tillser:

I spent this evening with Governor Tillman and his family at the executive mansion. I was impressed by his rapid, firm decisions and clear cut ideas. He is probably forty-five years old, has one eye, and writes with both hands. I found him genial in his home, offering a welcome savoring somewhat of the rural. Five children, with positive clear brown and hazel eyes, firm yet education bearing, were perfectly easy in the quiet of the family room.

The Governor is thoughtful, but his great power lies in his directness of speech and action. With his aristocratic significance one would never accuse him of being a "gentleman," but you believe his opinions are carefully made up and honest in every sense.

"I do not believe if the Farmers' Alliance were polled in this State, one-half would support the sub-treasury scheme. My guide in making up my opinions is to observe the results in the congressional districts where, by vote, it has been decided. I believe the Alliance of the entire South would repudiate it. Some leaders may foist it, but the rank and file—the thinking, reading members—utterly refuse the absurd provision of the scheme."

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UPWARD AND ONWARD.

UNPRECEDENTED PROSPERITY OF THE NEW SOUTH.

The Wonderful Progressed Development of the Southern States During the Past Decade as Shown by Census Returns.

BALTIMORE, April 15.—The Manufacturers' Record this week publishes an article from the pen of Robert P. Porter, Superintendent of the Census, on the material development and progress in the Southern States during the past decade. The progress has been more satisfactory. One thing is certain, namely, that the mineral development and increase in manufactures during this period has been of such magnitude and of such importance to the world, the South is today producing as much coal, iron ore and pig iron as the entire United States produced in 1870, and the progress of the South is in the production of steel. Mr. Porter thinks will be as great during the next ten years as has been in the production of coal and pig iron during the past decade. And the class of laborers in the South is becoming more and more a higher class of mechanics, and will command a much higher rate of wages, and hence increasing the consuming power of the South.

The trouble to-day, he says, with this part of the country, is that most of its products have to be shipped North or to foreign countries for further manufacturing, but once establish an industrial condition that will require a greater variety of articles of consumption, and you will bring to that region a still greater diversification of manufactures.

The remarkable development of the New South, he calls it, is shown in a striking degree by the astonishing growth of individual cities. In support of this, he cites the wonderful and in some cases the phenomenal growth of a number of cities and towns during the decade of 1880 to 1890. Alabama, for instance, had a population of 942,150 in 1880, and in 1890 it had a population of 1,042,150. Birmingham, which had a population of 10,000 in 1870, had a population of 30,000 in 1880, and a population of 60,000 in 1890. Other cities show similar growth.

The following were chosen: State at large, J. C. Hunter, Union; F. N. Nichols, Greenville, Regular Congressional District delegates—First, Dr. R. W. Meminger, Charleston, A. Lathrop; Second, T. A. O'wain; Third, W. W. Russell, J. S. Russell; Fourth, M. White, J. E. B. Bell, J. D. Degraft; Seventh, F. M. Prickett, C. L. Scott.

After the convention had adjourned it having lasted about one hour and a half, an experience meeting was held and a large number of the members gave graphic accounts of their political experiences during the past decade, and maybe they will have similar experiences to relate ten years hence.

The purpose of the organizers to hold the convention was known to the State yesterday afternoon.—The State.

Misarrangement of Justice. YORKVILLE, S. C., April 15.—Here is a remarkable story of miscarried justice that came to light in Yorkville yesterday. A man named Fred Sanders, alias Goode, who pleaded guilty of the robbery of the store of J. M. Berry, alias Hill, William Farrar and William Berry, all colored, were convicted for breaking into the store of S. S. Plexico, of Sharon, some time ago, and each was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of three years. They were convicted on the evidence of a little negro boy, ten or twelve years old, but he told such a straight story that the jury believed him.

It developed yesterday, however, that none of the negroes are guilty of the crime with which they were charged. Since receiving his sentence, Doody Sanders, alias Goode, who pleaded guilty of the robbery of the store of J. M. Berry, alias Hill, William Farrar and William Berry, all colored, were convicted for breaking into the store of S. S. Plexico, of Sharon, some time ago, and each was sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of three years. They were convicted on the evidence of a little negro boy, ten or twelve years old, but he told such a straight story that the jury believed him.

Another strange circumstance was also developed. When Sheriff Crawford arrested Doody Sanders, alias Goode, he also brought Fred Sanders along as an accessory after the fact, and for receiving stolen goods. When Doody pleaded guilty, the solicitor prosecuted the case against Fred Sanders, and it now turns out that there is every reason to believe that Fred was guilty as charged, if indeed he is not a principal in the burglaries. Mr. Plexico is satisfied that the negro knew all of the facts, and was not deceived, and charges that he has been making use of them at his pleasure. At any rate, Fred has again been arrested and committed to jail.

Just what is to be done in the case of the other three negroes, has not yet developed. Mr. Plexico informed The Enquirer late yesterday evening that he would at once try to get them out of the trouble, and to accomplish this there are two courses open. One is to apply for a new trial, and the other is to secure from a Judge Kershaw a recommendation for a pardon.—Enquirer.

Blocked With Ice. PORT HURON, Mich., April 15.—The St. Clair River is completely blocked with ice from the flats to Lake Huron. The Port Huron ferry line is fast in the ice two miles below the city. Such a complete blockade at this season has never occurred before.

Two Brothers Suiicide. LANCASTER, Pa., April 9.—Milton Nauffman, a young man of this city, died ten days ago under mysterious circumstances, and last night his brother, Harry, died from the same symptoms which resembled arsenical poisoning. Their father to-day stated that Harry had confessed to him that he and his brother had taken poison with the object of dying together. The boy would give no explanation of the act.

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ITALY FIGHTING MAD.

HUMOROUS AMERICAN JOURNALISM A POSSIBLE CACUS BELL.

The Bitterness of Feeling Against the United States Intensified by the Political Statements—The Dismissal of Minister Porter—Blaine has Nothing to Say.

ROME, April 10.—It is reported that if the United States Government does not answer the note from the Marquis Imperiali by tomorrow, Minister Porter will be ordered to leave Italy, and the whole Italian legation at Washington will be recalled. The Italian Government has decided to leave Italy in charge of the British Minister.

A REVOLUTION OF FEELING. LONDON, April 10.—Tonight's advertisement from Italy represents the Rudini cabinet as deeply hurt by American comment on the Italian difficulty, and that there is consequently a revolution of feeling in favor of aggressive measures. A review is said that King Humbert has received from the editor of an Italian newspaper in America a package of American newspapers containing pictures ridiculing His Majesty and belittling the power and prestige of the Italian Government. The review is said to be given to the King as a monkey, gave great offense. Italian blood is again boiling, and something startling is anticipated within a few days.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Blaine has shown the Rome and London cable dispatches tonight by a representative of the United States to the Italian legation at Washington. The Secretary read the dispatches carefully and simply remarked: "Not a word relative to all these reports has reached the department. No credit is given to the rumors. They seem to be sensational." Beyond this Secretary Blaine would have nothing to say about the Italian imbroglio.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Baron Pava, the recalled Italian Minister, left the Victoria Hotel tonight for the French line steamer Lagasagne, and will leave these shores for home early in the morning.

LONDON, April 11.—A Rome dispatch says everybody is on the qui vive for the next act in the Italian-American drama. The Italian Cabinet does not make a serious demand for redress upon the United States, and that the Italian people have been held up to ridicule by the vastated Italian press.

The statement that American utterances have had an influence in provoking a hostile feeling is confirmed. In addition to the press, the New York has kept his government fully informed of the editorial expressions of the press of that city. These are considered as extremely obnoxious in their tone of contemporary criticism, with regard to Italy and military. The caricature which is said to have given personal offense to King Humbert is one in which a monkey figure with the resemblance to those of the King. The clerical or Vatican faction are alleged to have circulated widely wood cuts of these caricatures, as showing American hatred and contempt for the Queen of Italy.

Among the lower orders the complication is having a contrary effect. The Italian people are said to be tired of the difficulties of the American paradise are about to be shut on Italians, and there is a rush to get before they close. The shores are thronged with intending emigrants, and it is said that many of them can be seen struggling along the highways that lead to the points of departure. The authorities are making efforts to discourage emigration, but without effect.

SEATTLE, April 11.—Several newspapers of this city today contained the report that in the event of the Italian Government not receiving a reply to its last communication to the American State Department, the Italian Minister at Rome, would be ordered to leave Italy. Mr. A. G. Porter, will be requested to withdraw from the country.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Blaine has not decided whether he will make public any additional correspondence with the Italian Government concerning the New Orleans affair. Confronted with Rome, stating that Mr. Porter, the United States Minister at Rome, would be ordered to leave Italy if Mr. Blaine does not answer the Marquis Imperiali's note today. Mr. Blaine has not yet answered the note. Statements made by him last night and yesterday to newspapers throughout the country covers all he has to say about the matter.

Daring Jail Delivery. RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., April 9.—A daring and successfully carried out escape from the county jail here last evening at 6:30 o'clock. There were twelve prisoners in all confined in the jail. They were allowed the liberty of the corridors during the day and were permitted to go out at night. Last evening, when the jailer went to put them in their cells, he found seven of his prisoners absent. They cut the bars of one of the windows during the day, and escaped by climbing over the wall. They were seen in the distance of twelve feet.